As the time is already here for farm ers to commence sowing small grain, I think it will be beneficial to those of us who follow that method of obtaining our subsistence, to have an exchange of views upon this important subject. I know there are farmers who are well versed in this branch and I would like to get their ideas as a matter of improvement for myself. My experience has been limited, but I have made some observations and perhaps some of your readers might

There was a period of time when we were not dependent on the oat crop for stock feed, but that has long nce passed away, and we now consider the oat crop our only hope, as corn raising in this country has come to be but one of things of the past, a part of the agricultural history of the anti bellum regime. Just after the war closed and cotton was selling all the way up as high as 40 cents per when everything was in an abnormal condition, when the com-merce, the finances, and the agriculture of the whole country was on boom, the basis of which was an inflated currency, when money flowed like water, we could afford high stock feed, but in a few years when everything settled down to a normal condition, the farmer began to look about for cheap food for the mules that worked the cotton crop and the result was a general introduction of the famous red rust proof oat.

Some claimed that it was a God-send

to this country, the only hope of the cotton planter, while I have always been undecided whether it was a blessing or a curse, for this reason, if the cotton planter had been unable to get this oat some twelve or fourteen years ago, he would have been forced to adopt a different system of agriculture and he would have been unable to raise cotton at the low price he re-ceived for it, without this cheap stock food, consequently he would have given more of his time and attention production of food crops, the rearing of cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, etc., together with sowing the various grasses and making fine pastures. Again he would never have known and suffered the evils of that vampire. the lien law, which, while it is grad-ually sucking his life blood, cools him with the flap of its wing in the form of hope. The red oat, like whiskey, is good in its place, but is and has been harmful as a basis for a cotton crop. As a leader there is no better crop for our farmers, and we should give to it that intelligent study that it deserves; there is one serious draw-back, how-ever, to our oat crop and only one which I have carefully studied to remedy so far as my own crop is concern ed and that is the freezing out process which has proven so disastrous of late

Last season I planted one hundred acres in oats, and planted in several ways to satisfy myself which was the surest way to get a good stand, and the safest way of protection from freezes. The first safe-gaurd is early sowing always, as late sowing is seventy-five per cent. more liable to freezeout than early sowing. I sowed my crop in various ways to find out best mothod of putting in a crop. The largest part, I prepared it nicely, cotton seeded it well, then sowed the seed and harrowed in the whole thing, and such a stand I never saw on ground. I next plowed in some very shallow and then harrowed the ground, get-ting as fine a stand as the first. Next, plowed in some as deep as mules could pull the plows, (I mean one-horse plows), and harrowed the ground, also got a fine stand. All of this done in due season, not later than 20th October. I then sowed some in latter part of November and December, all of which I plowed in about an and the freezes commencing, not more than three per cent. of them ever came up at all, being killed in the process I plowed in deepest, and the next best were those that I plowed in shallow, while the poorest stand were those I harrowed in.

the same results with them as in my own fields. I claim if we will plow in the oats deep and then harrow the ground over that the freezes will not effect the stand more than ten per cent., which is a reasonable allowance for bad seed and weakly plants, where if we put them in shallow, the stand will be injured fully fifty per cent. I give as my reasons the following: My actual experiment for that purpose. It is potent to all that where hats have been sown on cotton land, you can stand and trace the original water furrows between the old cotton beds, by the regular stand of oats looking as if they had been sown in drills. Again I can tell where the laps of two lands is by the oats being more regular along this ridge, because in plowing along this lap the oat seed get twice as much dirt thrown over them, by reason of the lapping process, as any other part of the land. Yet again, I can trace out every water furrow between the lands where the oat crop simply been harrowed in and am unable to account for it in any other way than by more of the soil being dragged in this furrow by the harrow. Another reason why I believe deep is, that our freezes are seldom more than two inches deep, and if the root of the oat is down deep in the warm earth below where the cold penetrates, it certainly will live although the top may be bitten off by cold. All vegetation has a tendency to come out again when the top is taken off from any cause whatever but the red out has a wonderful tenacity in this direction, even coming out and making two distinct seedings. My attention was called to this fact last year when I wanted to give my mules some green food, and had half an acre of oats cut while they were in the milk state, and they came out and made another crop although, not so good as the first, yet they were fairly good oats. I came to the conclusion that any plant that

we never heard so much complain of freezing out, and I regard the common use of harrows for putting in the oat crop as the main cause of so much trouble with bad stands. Of course there are other causes, but I regard harrowing in is the chief cause. There is one more theory upon which I am undecided, simply because I have not had an opportunity of testing it. I believe it has some bearing, but don't know to what extent, and that theory s, that our oats having become dimat ized, they have become more tender from the effects of so much warm weather in the fall and spring, striking the young plant first and then coming again on them nearer maturity. If some farmer will procure seed from a colder latitude and publish his experience, he will confer a great favor on the generally. No one need fear put-ting the out seed too deep in the ground, as I have fully tested that and find I can get a good stand at eight inches

I would like to hear from some of the older heads on this subject, men who have been long in the business, and who have made it a study.

All we need in this country to make our agricultural interests a success, is to give it its dues in the way of brainwork, get out of the old channels, stop planting cotton only as a surplus and making every plantation self-sustaining, and last but not least, stop the negro from killing mules by starvation and other equally as barbarous methods. If we could and would devote all our time and attention to our farming interests, it would bring about that grand agricultural revolution which I claim must come ere we will have any substantial progress or solid improvement in this country; then and not until then, will we have that "New South" they are writing so much

Let us not leave the whole rgricultural department in the the hands of the old men, but let cur young men lay hold and make it an honorable calling instead of a disgrace as many of us consider it now.

## Tobacco Culture.

The following interesting letter, received from Commissioner Butler, will also appear in the regort of the State agricultural department on the 15th instant:

LANDSFORD CHESTER Co., S. C., ¿

September 21, 1885. Col. A. P. Butler, Commissioner Agriculture, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Sir: Realizing, after eight years' ex-perience, both in planting and renting out land for the cultivation of cotton in this section, the necessity of finding another or rather additional money crop, I began two years ago to inves tigate and study the cultivation and curing of tobacco. I soon became convinced that a portion of my land was adapted to the growth of "bright yellow" tobacco, the production of which has done so much of late years to enrich certain sections of North Carolina and Virginia. Whether our climate would prove equally suitable could be proven only by actual experiment. This experiment I decided to

make. In November last I employed in Vance county, N. C., a young man versed in tobacco culture and curing, and on the first day of January, 1885 began work to prepare for my first crop. Desirous of giving it a fair trial I cleared out and prepared for cultivation seven acres of original forest land of good quality and of the proper kind for the growth of bright tobacco, viz., of gray sandy top soil with porous yellow sandy subsoil. I also selected about ten acres in different lots of old lands, part in small pines of second growth, part in broom sedge, and about two acres in a fine state of cultivation, all of same character as new ground already described. All of latter part of November and December, all of which I plowed in about an average depth. Some I harrowed and some I left rough in order to find out if harrowing the ground had any effect on the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of the stand, but being sowed late, and the freezes compression of this proposed. All of this hogsheads and ship to some market in North Carolina or Virginia, and when I get returns will tell you more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. The true for the hogsheads and ship to some market in North Carolina or Virginia, and when I get returns will tell you more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. That our soil and climate are later to the finest tilth during and when I get returns will tell you more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. That our soil and climate are later to the finest tilth during and when I get returns will tell you more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. That our soil and climate are later to the finest tilth during the more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. That our soil and climate are later to the finest tilth during the more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. That our soil and climate are later to the finest tilth during and when I get returns will tell you more about it as a money crop. Thus satisfaction:

1. That our soil and climate are later to the finest tilth during and when I get returns will tell you more about it as a money crop. 200 pounds of blood ammoniated sup erphosphates, (manufactured by the "Domestic Fertilizer Company of Coof germination. Ninety acres out of lumbia,") and the old land with a comthe hundred were killed out, white the remaining ten acres were far from having a full stand. Now the best baving a full stand. Now the best of a little more than 1,000 pounds per both applied in the drill and bedwere, both applied in the drill and bedwere, both applied in the drill and bedwere that ded in as for cotton, and afterwards "hilled" by checking with a streight shovel and drawing up with hand hoes tobacco land ready with two horses and three extra hoe hands-two of them boys under 15 years. In addition I had planted twelve acres in cotwere prepared in January and Febru-

ose I harrowed in.

I also took occasion to notice the and indicate the place for setting the different styles of sowing adopted by plant- All of this work I sound easy, nearest neighbors, and found about and by the 10th of May had all my ton, about the same in corn, besides garden and patches. My plant beds ary, part on upland and part on branch bottoms, the object being to provide for the extreme of wet or dry, and with the hope of securing plants for early setting from the warm upland beds. The seed, all of best varieties from yellow tobacco virgins of North Carolina, came well and proved very hardy, some even standing the severe tast of three or four inches of snow without hurt in the middle of March. From this date (March 17) to about the 10th of June, however, we had positively no rain, not even a shower n April, proberbial for her smiles and tears. In the latter part of May we had two small showers, but not enough to wet the ground half an inch, so my upland beds did practically no good, the dry cold did practically no good, the dry cold wind "blowing the plants off the bed," as the saying goes, and the "flea beetle" and "fly" literally eating up what remainded. My botplowing in of oats will save the stand tom beds, however, did their full duty and furnished me all the plants I needed or had time and season to set. The first shower in May (about the

20th) I set 15,000 plants, of which, perhaps 10,000 lived. The second shower, about the 28th, I set 24,000, saving not more than 12,000, the hot sun and dry ground killing the halt. I then set about 10,000 with water, (a slow, tedious and costly process;) two-thirds of these lived and did well. About the middle of June I succeeded in getting all my land once set, and perhaps, had 40,000 plants then living, but the terrible dry hot weather immediately thereafter killed 10 or 12,000 of them, and it was not until the 4th of July that we had a season sufficient to wet the ground, and, late as it could come out and mature after being cut at so late a stage of development, could never suffer from any cause, so long as the roots remained intact, and I believe if we will plow the oat deep in the ground so its roots will be beyond the reach of cold that we will not complete to conceve the total point and it is sometiment. The concever is the ground having been once wet it did not die, and I continued to work it released to the continue of the balls from his pistol struck his little son, aged six, making a very serious wound. At this time it is thought the little fellow will recover.

Advice to Mothers.

Mas. Wislaw's Scotains syrur should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, the contract of the balls from his pistol struck his living plants up to 50,000, or enough little son, aged six, making a very serious wound. At this time it is thought the little fellow will recover.

Advice to Mothers.

Mas. Wislaw's Scotains syrur should always be used for children teething. It soothes the gums, allays all pain, the child, softens the gums, allays all pain. was, I reset enough land to bring my never complain of freezing weather tinued to work it, ploughing each way and bad stands. Before the introduc- (one harrow to the row, with 20 inch

tion of so many harrows in this State we never heard so much complain of drawing dirt to the plant each time. I found the cultivation very easy; rapidly done, and well suited to negro labor. Up to the 20th July I had no trouble with the horn worm, but about that time they appeared in vast and increasing quantities, and before I could get my raw negro hands "educated" up to the point of catching all of them, big and little as they went, the ones left behind, and growing rapidly to enormous size, had done me great injury. As soon as the worms ppeard I also took measures to reduc their numbers by poisoning the moth, whose egg laid on the under side of the tobacco leaf, produces the worm. To this end, in the cultivation of the crop, I had instructed my hoe hands to spare all plants of the Jimpson (Jamestown) weed found growing in the tobacco hills, the seed going to the field with the compost, I suppose, and the cousequence was that in each lo I had a few very flourishing stalks of Jimpson just coming into bloom. Within these blooms, which are the favorite food of the "hawk moth," and which are open at night and closed in daylight, or, at least, sunlight, I each evening injected a few drops of sweet ened water, pretty well colored with cobalt, using a small machine oil can with spring bottom as an injector. soon began to find the dead moths, and in less than a week's time had the satisfaction to note, first a decrease in the eggs and young worms, and in two weeks' time a total disappearance of all except the old worms neglected in previous worming; nor have I been bothered with them since, except once when my Jimpson weeds being nearly killed by the continued doses of cobalt I discontinued the use of it a few days when I found the worms again ap pearing and young moths growing numerous in the fields. A few, two or three, does a week has kept them under ever since; and right here I will say that I believe if I had commenced the use of the cobalt as soon as 'the first Jimpson bloom appeared I should have escaped the worms almost alto-

My tobacco showing seed-buds firs about 15th July-the first planting-I topbed enough for one barn abou July 20. This tobacco was cut and put in barn August 25; cured out August 29, and the specimens I send you are from it.

After the rain, 29th August, it all grew rapidly, and for the first time gave me some trouble with the suckers, which have been or should be re moved each week until ready for the knife. I find the additional difficulty, resulting from the rain of that date that all my bottom leaves on the older tobacco are ripe and all the tips or top leaves are green and growing. As, however, I must get through by frost, curing two barns a week, and having barely time to do that, I am compelled to cut, and the result is that while have a fair show of bright tobacco suitable for wrappers, I have a very unreasonable amount of green tips which no skill and care will make any thing else of. For this the season i responsible. If we had had rains, even an average amount of it in the spring and summer, all the tobacco would have been ripe to the top and ready for the knife by this time.

I built me two curing barns of most ole return flues, costing barns complete, about \$95 each, and find them to act perfectly. I have already cut and cured eight barns of from 400 to 500 pounds weight of cured leaf, and expect to cure six or, perhaps, seven more. I have also built a most sub-stantial packing house, 40 by 20, two floors, giving me capacity for storing about 35 boxes, besides room for stripping and handling. I will prepare my tobacco for market during the warm wet spells in the winter months; will pack it in hogsheads and ship to some

best adapted to the production of fine vellow tobacco.

2d. That the kind and abundance of labor we have is (with good management, a good stock of patience, due allowance for ignorance and consequent inefficiency, until taught,) peculiarly faverable to its production as an auxil

iary crop.

3d. That I shall enlarge my facilities for curing and storing, and next year shall extend the production on my own place by inducements held out to my tenants to plant two to four acres to the family, to be worked by them, (in which operation women and children can be most profitably employed during the idle season of August and to 15th September,) and aftewards, when ready to cure, to be sold on hill or

cured on shares, as agreed upon.
4th. That you have not heard the last of tobacco growing as an industry

in this section. I send you a few hands of "bright," running from first grade leaf to bright "lug," which you can place with other South Carolina products in Agricul-tural Hall, remembering that bright yellow tobacco will stand neither nandling nor light, (excessive) and that it should not be subjected to the extremes of wet and dry. These specimens have never yet been bulked, and are not at their best, but may at least rank as curiosities, coming, as they do from the first barn of flue cured tobacco ever cured in the State, (August 29, 1886,) so far as I know, and certainly the first cured in what will one day be the celebrated yellow tobacco region of Chester county.

very respectfully, yours to l, W. R. DAVIE. command.

Counterfeiting a Valuable Article. The publisher of the Madison County Review writes from Huntsville, Ark., as to the effect of Brown's Iron Bitters on his wife. Mr. Daugherty says, "My wife has been using the Bitters for some months; the effect in her case is remarkable". He also writes that owing to counterfeits and imitations, it was difficult to get the gonuine article. That difficulty is now remedied: imitators have been exposed and put to flight. There, as elsewhere Brown's Iron Bitters can be had of all the respectable druggists at a dollar a bottle.

-James B. Clary, who lives seven miles from Newberry, while in a fit of delirium tremens imagined that he was being attacked by a crowd of negroes. In firing at his imaginary enemies, one of the balls from his pistol struck his

MRS, WINSLOWS SCOTTING STRUF should always be used for children trething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for distribus. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various Quarters. -The trial of Ferdinand Ward com-

menced on Monday. -Bullion in the Bank of England nereased £81,206 during the past week. -New York city is to spc.id \$1,000 for water lillies to be placed in it parks. -There were reported throughout 167 new crses of

Spain on Thursday 1 cholera and 56 deaths. -"Liberty Enlightening the World" wants \$40,000 more for chains and anchors to keep her steadfast.

-The Porte has issued a circular to the Powers stating that the armaments of Greece are a menace to peace.

-Jay Gould's family have an incom of \$1,400,000 a year from their investment in Missouri Pacific Railroad stock.

-The Democrats of Dakota have letermined to take no part in the election for a Constitution for South Da-

—It is understood that the sentence of death of the leader of the half-breed rebellion in Canada will be commuted to life-long servitude.

-The Archbishop of Canterbury has drawn up special prayers for use in his diocese with reference to the approaching general election in England.

—Capitalists from Dunlap, Iowa, have formed a company with \$150,000 paid up capital for a private savings oank at Chattanooga.

The Swedish bark Zucharias, Capt. Endresen, which left Wilming-ton, N. C., on April 21, for Hull, is miss-ing, and it is feared that she is lost. -The President has appointed C. Meyer Zulick, of Arizona, to be Gov-

ernor of Arizona, rice Frederick A

Tritle, resigned. -A. W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," died at Monterey, Cal., on the 14th inst., of apoplexy. The body was embalmed and sent East

-Hanlan and Lee won the Pleasure Island boat race near Albany, N. Y, by three lengths in 18 minutes and 244 seconds, defeating Conley and Court ney.

-In St. Louis all the street car line are running nearly if not quite a full complement of cars without molestation, and the police guard has been reduced one-hair.

-The marine hospital bureau is informed that cholera is increasing in fatality in Palermo, and that yellow fever is on the increase in Guaymas, Mexico.

-The Court of Alabama Claims has refused to reinstate J. F. Manning, the attorney whose denunciation of the Court led to the recent official investigation of its expenses.

-There are at least twenty cases of smallpox in Marinette, Wis, the disease having been brought there by a Montreal citizen. Four deaths have already occurred. -Thirty counties in Kansas have

is expected that at least an equal number of Prohibition tickets will be chosen in additional counties. -There were forty-one deaths from smallpox in Montreal on Tuesday,

nominated Prohibition tickets, and it

eight in St. Cunegonde, five in St. Henri, five in St. Jean Baptiste, one in St. Gabriel and two in Hachelaga. -George E. Gill, aged seventy-five, who recently removed to Chattanooga from Wilmington, Del., was killed by a freight train at the outskirts of the

city last week while taking a walk. -The Harvard College annex, socalled, opened its seventh year on Monday with sixty-five young women enrolled. It now, for the first time, has a house of its own, and its endow-

ment amounts to \$85,000. -Bids were opened at the Treasury Department last week for the brick and stone work on the new Federal building at Lynchburg, Va. A. M. Mc-Gowan, of Washington, was the lowest bidder at \$26,700.

-The land office at Washington has received a communication stating that Dr. Powers, who was a Government witness in the prosecution of a fraudulent land case in California, has been slain by J. F. Pruitt, one of the defendants

-The Georgia Legislature adjourned on Thursday, after a summer session of one hundred days. The most important bill passed was the general local option law, under which many temperance elections will be held in various counties.

-- The Wayne county, Mich, Couf. last week, decreed that the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale alcholic liquor is unconstitutional for technical reasons, and because it prevented men from engaging in legitimate business. -Harner & Roberts, coal operators,

of Pittsburg, Pa., have decided to start their Elizabeth mine at the three-cent rate. This is one of the largest mines on the river, and the concession of the rate demanded is an important victory for the strikers. -An effort is soon to be made to in-

duce the State department to take some action in the matter of the consulgeneral at Paris. This is one of the most sought of the consulates, and there are said to be four hundred applicants upon file for it.

-The New York gubernatorial campaign brings on a renewal of silly attention to matters that have nothing to do with the issues. The war record of Governor Hill's brothers is one of the outside points which has caused

-A great sensation has been caused in Quincy, Ill., by the publication of the details of the defalcation of Henry R. Conley, secretary and treasurer of the Quincy Gaslight and Coke Com-pany. His peculations covered a period of eleven years and amounted to from \$22,000 to \$30,000.

-President Lincoln went to the theater often to forget his cares. Grant not so frequently. Hayes seldom. Arthur went every time there was anything worth seeing. He was very hospitable to actors and actresses, too. President Cleveland does not care very contract the serious serious contracts of the serious contracts o much for the theater, but he goes occasionally.

-Letters from Bienville Parish, La., last week give particulars of the reign of terror which has existed in the parish for some time. The origin of the trouble was a neighborhood fend. Members of several families have been Members of several families have been taken from their homes and whipped and otherwise maltreated. Two parties were shot and, it is feared, fatally wounded. Governor McEnery, after investigation of the matter through the District Judge, has ordered that all guilty parties be arrested and punished. Several have been identified, and officers are in pursuit of them. officers are in pursuit of them.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Virginia Farmer Killed by a Young Man who had Killed a Fellow-Student at Col-

Wm. M. Brown, a prominent citizen of Staunton, Va., was shot and killed in the rotunda of the fair grounds on Thursday, by Stuart Kerner. The nurder has caused intense although subdued excitement. The killing is regarded as dastardly. There has been an old grudge between the two men. Kerner had declared that he intended to kill Brown on sight. met in the crowded rotunda at the fair grounds, Brown's wife having hold of one arm and their little child the other hand. Scarcely a word passed when Kerner placed his pistol almost against Brown's body and fired, the ball en-tering two inches below the heart Kerner was at once arrested and bur ried to jail. Brown was taken into the open air where he died in twenty five minutes. The news flew like wildfire through the large crowd, and in twenty minutes the feeling found vent in threats of lynching. mayor ordered a military guard around the jail. Brown was an energetic and prosperous young farmer and was generally liked. Kerner is a member of prominent and wealthy family. When at college some years ago he killed a fellow-student in a quarrel. After a long trial he was acquitted. His friends claim that his mind is unbalanced, and insanity will be the plea of his defence.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Union Workmen in Marinette. Wis , Beseige a Boarding-House of Non-Union

At an early hour on Thursday large force of the Laborers' Union of Marinette, Wis., estimated to be nearly a thousand strong, marched in a solid body across the river to Menominee and surrounded one of the Kirby Carpenter Company's boarding-houses before the men had been to breakfast, not allowing a man to go to work. This act is the outcome of the meeting held there by the members of the union at which it was stated that the Kirby Carpenter Company was employing non-union men in their mills and had refused to sign the contract which the other mill companies had signed, allov ing their men eleven hours as a day's work, with one hour for dinner, the balance of the season. The Union claims that the Kirby Carpenter Company was quietly hiring and importing men in their barges from Chicago to work at the old standard time as before the last lockout, waiving all claims and rights to themselves and to the ten-hour law of Michigan as now in force; that the mill has its complement of men and could be run in full force from this on. Up to a late hour on Thursday night no settlement had been made or arrangement on which the mills will again start up. The company is determined that the mills shall be run on the old system, while the union is equally determined that no man shall go to work under such an arrangement.

Railroad Commissions.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday began hearing arguments upon the "Mississippi railroad commissioners' cases." These are three in number, having points of difference, but similar in their main features, and they were argued together. They involve a decision upon the right of a State to fix tariff rates, prescribe localities for depots, and make other regulasions for railroads which are built and operated under chargers of other States of the United States. In 1884, the Mississippi Legislature passed railroad commission bill providing for the appointment of a board of commis-sioners authorized and required to fix tariff rates for railroads lying in and passing through the State, and to exercise certain other functions in the management of lines, and empowered the commission to demand under penalties for non-compliance such information from the roads as might be found from the roads as might be found desirable in the performance of its duties. The commissioners took steps to carry out the law, giving the roads notice of the fact, whereupon the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees of the Mobile and Ohio Road, the Illinois Central and the New Orselation of the Mobile of the New Orselation of the Mobile and China and the New Orselation of the New Orselation the Illinois Central and the New Ors leans and Northeastern each attacked the law in the Federal Courts, holding it to be unconstitutional, and secured an injunction restraining the commissioners from carrying the State law into effect. The question comes before the Supreme Court upon appeal from the Court below.

Lee's Election Assured.

The State Democratic committee, the Hon. John S. Barbour, chairman, met at Richmond, Va., on Thursday, and was in session for several hearing reports from different sections of the State. The news was generally very encouraging. From statements made the committeemen feel justified in asserting that the election of Gen. Fitz Lee for Goveror is assured and that they will have a mojority in both branches of the General Assembly Representatives from a number o doubtful counties were preset to ask the committee for help, and promised all the assistance that the committee could afford.

-The Baptists are trying to build a church at Clintonward, Edgefield county. Capt. Ward, though himself a Methodist, has offered to double the largest individual Baptist subscription in the county.



This medicine, combining from with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Byspepsia, Indigestien, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malazia, Chilis and Fevens, and Neuralgis.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—cher from sedicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the apportie, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, de., it has no equal.

Are The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, mass easy by BROWN CHERITAL CO., BILYTHORE, MB.

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USA



MULLEIN. MULLER the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup Whooping. Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25c. and \$1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga

## TUTT'S

25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Ago!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-binde, Fullness after cating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Wearlness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fittal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

stfal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Hegular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St.N.Y.

GRAT HAIR or WHISKEIS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or ent by express on receipt of \$1.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR. How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

CAPITAL VERSUS MERIT.

It is possible that money dipped into a bounteous supply of printer's ink, is to be used to teach false ideas.

Why is it that suc!: persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Potash and Potash Mixtures?"

Those who insist that Potash is a poison do so hear as that is the way they have of

Those who insist that Potash is a poison do so because that is the way they have of fighting B. B. B., as the latter contains potash properly combined.

Opium, morphine, strychnine, aconite, whiskey, etc., are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Potash is not regarded as a poison, and very seldom harms any one; but those who abuse it are using a vegetable poison ten times as violent. Iodide of Potash is prograded. ble poison ten times as violent. Iodide of Potash, in proper conbination, is regarded by the medical profession as the quickest, grandest and most powerful blood remedy ever known to man. Those who believe in ever known to man. Those who believe it revealed combinations and Indian foolish

ness are surely in a condition to become rather "cranky" in their ideas at any time. We assert understandingly that Potash, as used in the manufacture of B. B. B., is not a poison, and the public need not place any confidence in assertions to the contrary. Why is it that in one thousand letters which we receive we never hear a word against its use? The truth is; B. B. B. is working such wonders in the cure of all blood poisons, serofula, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., that others are trembling in in Atlanta than all other blood remedies combined. We don't say that others are poisons or frauds; we are not that easily alarmed, but we say ours is the best, and we have the proof. Send for our 32-page book, free, and be convinced.

Sold by all druggists. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.



154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union 5q.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PISOS REMEDY FOR CATARRIL onse. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three treatment in one package. Good for Celd end, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. ents. By all Druggists, or by mail.

E. T. HAZELTRYE, Warren, Pa

Good Pay for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Beclaive Battles of the World Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Famoupon, Fa.

PIANOS-ORGANS The demand for the improved Mason & Habina Planos is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quester as much tuning as Planos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Calalogue, free.

100 Styles of Ossaks, \$22 to \$000. For Cash, Eusy Payments, or Rented. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., NEW YORK; BOSTON; CHICAGO.

ACTIVE WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Coracts. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SOOTT, 842 Broadway St., N. Y.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment, Few do. Not to know is not to have.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIG OFFER. To introduce A BIG OFFER. To introduce them we will give away 1000 self-operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and THE NATIONAL CO., 21 Dey St., N. Y.

The Magic Insect Exterminator and MOSQUITO BITE CURE. We offer one thousand dollars for its equal. Send for circulars. SALLADE & CO., 8 East 18th St., New York,

DEAFNERS Its CAUSES and CURE, D by one who was deaf twenty-eight years.
Treated by most of noted specialists of
the day with no benefit. Cured himself
in three months, and since then hundreds of
others by same process. A plain, simple and
successful home treatment. Address T 8,
PAGE, 128 East 26th St., New York City,

PARKER'S TONIC-

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take PARKER'S TONIC at once, it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., New York.

WANTED—Agents in every section of the country to sell Hon. S. S. COX's great book, "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," illustrated with Steal Plates. Outlits now ready. Agents are making \$10 to \$30 a day Write to the publishers for terms. J M. STODDART & CO., 583 15th St., Washington, D.C.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place and 24-26 Murray St., New York.

Make lowest roles on all rewspapers in the U.S. and Canada. Established 1867.
To those whose purpose may be accomplished by a short advertisement, or by a transient advertisement, and to whom prompt insertion is important, we recommend our POPULAR LOCAL LISTS:

1.130 Daily and Weekly newspapers, divided nto sections.
All home-print papers—no co operatives in-dided.
These papers have a MONTHLY circulation of wer ELEVEN MILLION COPIES!

Send for new Catalogue just out. Parties con-templating a line of advertising, large or small, are requested to send for estimate of cost. Please name this paper. Oct2114w

THE

Columbia Music House

WILL SAVE YOU

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BY BUY

Pianos and Organs OF THEM.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED

DELIVERED AT ANY DEPOT OR. STEAMBOAT LANDING IN THE STATE.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND PRICES

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SHORT TIME

Respecifully.

COLUMBIA MUSIC HOUSE, N. W. TRUMP, Manager. 128 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

WOMAN

Grace was in all her steps, Heaven to her eye, In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In every such case that sterling and unfailing specific, Bradfield's Female specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, will effect relief and

REGULATOR, will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly officinal ingredicular, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the paim for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length competely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Gegulator. Its effect in such cases bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."
Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANOE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mail-BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

HEALTH RESTORED.

MIA NO DE RECORDO With HANOVER'S TAILOR SYSTER you cut Dresses to fit, without oral institions. Dress-makers pronounce it per Price for System, Book and Double Ting Wheel, 86.50.

TO INTRODUCE,
A System, Book and Wheel will be set receipt of \$1.00. Address

OHN C. HAS TO SEE, Cines Octsim